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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Keeler's Large Car Scales.

In constant use at our coal works for over seven years past, has weighed more loads, probably than any other scale in the State—and given entire satisfaction to us and our customers. CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
Scale office, 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, November 1, 1869.

Chandler's Folding School Desk.

It must take precedence over all the common desks now in use. A. A. GRIFFITH,
Professor of Elocution and Rhetoric, State Normal School, Michigan.
Yours is the *ne plus ultra* of school desks.
C. P. DE HASS,
Late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Iowa.
Pennsylvania and New England States for sale at St. Clair Hotel, where sample may be seen.

Persons Who are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using
HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
Price $1 per sale by all druggists.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors,

Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 41 Sixth street.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.

Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of cancer are daily being made by Drs. R. H. Tilne & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. DuBois, 129 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are CANCER ANTIDOTES, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, cutting or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age.

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used. For particulars call or address as above. 1*

Remember

That you can procure all the best brands of fine old English and Scotch bottled ales and porter, at a lower rate by the single bottle or case at Jos. Fleming's, 81, corner of Market and the Diamond, than at any other establishment in town.

W. D. Dudley.

Merchant Tailor, No. 21 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. 1f

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, United States Navy, died at his residence in Bordentown, N. J., on Saturday, in the ninety-second year of his age. Admiral Stewart was born in Philadelphia July 28, 1778, and entered the navy as a Lieutenant March 9, 1798, his first service being performed in the frigate United States, Commodore John Barry. In July, 1800, he was appointed to the command of the schooner Experiment, of twelve guns, and was employed in protecting American commerce against French privateers in the West Indies. On the 1st of September the Experiment fell in with and captured, after an action of ten minutes, the French schooner Deux Amis, of eight guns, and soon after, while cruising near the island of Barbuda, she captured the French schooner Diana, of four-teen guns. In addition to these captures she recaptured a number of American vessels which had been taken by French privateers. In 1801, having been placed in command of the brig Siren, in the squadron of Commodore Edward Preble, he participated in the naval operations against Tripoli, and for his services in the bombardment of August 3, was thanked in general orders and given the command of the captured Master and commander. In 1806 he was captain, and was employed in superintending the construction of gunboats at New York. Upon the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain in 1812, the Government proposed to withdraw the American ships of war from the ocean, and devote them to harbor defense, but Commodore Rodgers, Captain Stewart and Wm. Bainbridge this policy was not adhered to. In the summer of 1813 he was placed in command of the Constitution. In December he sailed from Boston on a cruise, which resulted in the capture of the British war schooner Picton, of four teen guns, a letter of marque under her convoy, and several merchant vessels. In April, 1814, the Constitution was chased into the port of Marblehead by the British frigates La Nymphe and Leander, and about the middle of December following, he made a second cruise in the Constitution, and on February 20 he fell in with and captured, after an action of forty minutes, the British ship of war Cyane, of thirty-four guns, mounting thirty-four guns, with one hundred and eighty-five men, and the sloop-of-war Levant, Capt. Douglass, of twenty-one guns and one hundred and fifty-six men. The Constitution mounted fifty-two guns, with four hundred and seventy men. The action was fought at night, and at the close of the engagement of the three ships were close-hauled and formed nearly an equilateral triangle, the Constitution being to windward. In wearing and manœuvering she forced her antagonists down to leeward, and raked them both, while she avoided being raked herself. The loss of the British ships in gallant and bloody conflict of the Constitution was but three killed and twelve wounded. While on his way to the States, a British squadron appeared, when Capt. Stewart led them a chase, which lasted the following. The Levant was recaptured, but the Cyane arrived at New York, April 15, and the Constitution about the middle of May. Captain Stewart subsequently sailed, Capt. Stewart by New York and Philadelphia; Congress voted him a gold medal and silver ones to each of his commissioned officers, besides a vote of thanks to him, his officers and men, and Pennsylvania voted him a sword. From 1816 to 1820, Com. Stewart commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, his flagship being the Franklin. In 1821 he commanded in the Pacific station, where he remained three years. He was a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners from 1830 to 1841, subsequently he had command of the home squadron and of the naval station at Philadelphia. He also rendered important services in the organization of the navy, and furnished many valuable papers to the Navy Department on the subject. In 1857 he was placed upon the reserved list of the navy, but in March, 1859, he was placed upon the active list by special legislation, under a new commission as senior flag officer. He was, at his own request, in 1862 relieved from command of the navy yard at Philadelphia, and soon after took up his residence at Bordentown, N. J., where he was given the rank of Rear Admiral, when the new naval ranks were made during the late war, and placed on the retired list.

MAY AND DECEMBER.

Marriage of an Aged Millionaire to a Pretty Paper Folder.

Yadoc Pratt, the millionaire, was married in New York, on Friday, to a young lady named Grimm, recently employed as a folder in the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Col. Pratt, the happy groom, is widely known. He was born in Ephesdenn, Schoharie county, New York, October 30, 1790, and has consequently just entered upon his eighthieth year. He commenced his career in life without means, but by industry and perseverance has gained an immense fortune. Devoting his attention to tanning, he attained eminent success in that branch of business, and his name will ever be associated with Prattsville and that vast tannery, where, previous to closing it in 1848, he had tanned more than a million sides of leather. He was elected to Congress in 1836, and labored successfully for the public good. His career in Congress will be remembered for his efforts in behalf of the retention of postage, his plans for the new post office building at Washington, and the Bureau of Statistics, which owes its origin to him. Col. Pratt has been a widower for a number of years. He has now married a young lady of fortunate choice, for the third time, and will have the best wishes of all who know him for he happiness and prosperity in the new relation.

Miss Grimm, who has thus become an "old man's darling," is well deserving the good fortune that has befallen her in becoming a grandmother, mother, and bride in one day, as well as the mistress of an estate estimated at several millions of dollars. For the past three years she who is now Mrs. Zadoc Pratt has been wholly dependent upon her own resources for a livelihood. A woman of rare independence, good abilities, and considerable industry, the exertions she has been compelled to put forth never involved the sacrifice of womanly dignity. Without being a member of the Sorosis sisterhood, she has practically illustrated female independence by actually supporting herself with her own hands. She has been for three years past connected with the *Turf, Field and Farm*, the well known sporting journal of that paper, as an employee in one of the mechanical departments. She has discharged the office of first faithfully, and leaves to enter upon her new sphere with the best wishes of all her former associates. She falls gracefully and modestly into her new position, and now enters upon it with a dignity, self-possession and ease that she formerly manifested in folding newspapers.

Destructive Fire at Kent, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 6, 1869.

A large fire occurred at Kent, Ohio, this morning, at two o'clock, totally destroying the fine business houses of Davis, jeweler; Morrell Block, Getty's millinery; Bethel's stove and hardware store, and Ray & Ward's dry goods store. Nearly all the goods were saved. The total loss on the buildings is about twelve thousand dollars, all quite covered by insurance in the Richland of Mansfield, Sun of Cleveland, Midas of Cleveland, Home of Columbus, Putnam of Chicago and Lorillard of New York.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1869. NO. 47.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

State of the National Treasury.

Rowdyism and Robberies—The Ways and Means Committee's Report—Gratifying Result of Foreign Postage Rates—Settlement of Quartermaster's Accounts—Reciprocity With Canada—Death of Rear Admiral Stewart.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1869.

Crime Rampant.

For a week past robberies and night assaults have increased in the city at an alarming rate. Within a few days two citizens have disappeared under circumstances which induce the belief that they have been murdered. The police now think one of these was killed in the Smithsonian grounds, and his body thrown into the junk shop which was burned the night of his disappearance. There have been about a dozen incendiary fires within the week. Last night in one quarter of the city a gang seemed to have been operating, and more or less clothing was taken from nine houses. An attempt was made by a band of colored rowdies last night to break up a religious meeting of negroes, and a large party of the police force was necessary to quell the riot which ensued. The police force has been active throughout, but its numbers are entirely insufficient.

The Ways and Means Report.

The last meeting of the Ways and Means Committee preparatory to finishing its report will be held here on the 25th inst. Chairman Schenck sailed from Europe on the 28th ult.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1869.

Reduction of Foreign Povtage.

The figures at the Postoffice Department show that the reduction of letter postage between England and the United States from twenty-four cents per half ounce to twelve so largely increased the number sent that the revenues only fall off twelve per cent. on the amount formerly received. This has led the Postmaster General to believe that a reduction to six cents would not impair the revenue, and he has soon to be submitted negotiations now in progress with that end in view have been successful. The French Government refused to reduce the present rates of fifteen cents per quarter ounce, unless the United States would relinquish her claim for internal postage here.

Condition of the Treasury.

The coin balance in the Treasury yesterday afternoon was $112,669,101 75. This included the outstanding gold certificates to the amount of five hundred and one millions, leaving a balance of $39,579 07. The bonds purchased up to the 31 inst., subject to action of Congress, were two millions, an average premium of twelve and nine-tenths. There was also purchased on the 4th inst., one million bonds for the sinking fund. One million of gold not included in the above was sold on the 5th to be delivered yesterday. Eight millions of coin interest has been paid since the 1st of the month.

Quartermasters' Accounts.

Third Auditor Clark will recommend in his next report that Congress give authority to settle up the accounts of Quartermasters who during the war were not able to comply with all the forms of law, where sufficient official evidence is produced to show that there was no dishonesty in the transactions. Hundreds of cases are laid to one side, where the best settlement possible under the law is all that is required, and the action to be asked for will relieve a large number of honest and efficient officers.

Reparation and the South American States.

In July last the Spanish Minister called the attention of Secretary Fish to the unsettled state of affairs between his government and several in South America, and it was agreed that the latter should be invited to accept the proposition of mediation on the part of the United States should be renewed, and propositions made with a view to bring the representatives of the nations together at Washington. Of late a formal correspondence on the subject has passed between the State Department and the Spanish Minister, and it has been finally decided that the United States will invite the representatives of the four South American States through accredited ministers to send representatives to a conference in Washington, by the 15th of January next. Our ministers have already been instructed to take the initiative in bringing about the meeting.

Canadian Reciprocity.

At the last conference of Secretary Fish with Mr. Hincks, Minister of the Dominion of Canada, in regard to the renewal or reciprocity, the Secretary informed him that he did not regard the resolution of the House of Representatives as binding upon the Executive, and he preferred to wait till the Ways and Means Committee arrived here, that he might consult its members. Since that conference nothing has been done in the matter in official circles.

The Tennessee Railroad Cases.

The case of the Government against the Tennessee Railroad was argued before Justice Swayne at nine o'clock to-morrow. The counsel of the roads intends to plead in bar of hearing the case on account of the absence of Judge Key, late Postmaster General, who had considered this in advance, and the question of jurisdiction was virtually though not formally settled before it was determined to go on here. If the matter goes on the roads will claim that the War Department has no authority in the matter, but that the claim should have been passed in the first instance in regular order of settlement.

Social Parties.

Both the Pennsylvania and Ohio associations met here last night, and made arrangements for social parties every two weeks during the coming season.

Death of Rear Admiral Stewart.

The Secretary of the Navy has received intelligence of the death of Rear Admiral Chas. Stewart, of the Ironsides and Constitution frigate fame, which occurred at Bordentown, N. J., yesterday at three o'clock. Admiral Stewart was ninety-two years of age, and had served seventy-one years, having entered the navy as a lieutenant on the ninth of March, 1798. Secretary Robeson will to-morrow issue an order announcing his death, and directing that the flags at all the navy yards and stations, and on all vessels in the navy, be placed at half mast on the day of the funeral, which will occur on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Philadelphia. Vessels on duty in foreign waters will observe the order on the day of its receipt.

WASHINGTON, November 8.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:

Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter upon any reserve in military reservation unless he be in the employ of Government, or permitted by the Department Commander, in which case his residence therein must cease upon his being discharged or the permission withdrawn. Department Commanders will exercise a general supervision of all military reservations within the limits of their command, and will use force to remove squatters and trespassers when in their judgment it becomes necessary. Where parties are found in possession with valuable improvements, the Department Commander will cause an investigation to be made, and submit each case separately for decision. By order of the Secretary of War.

INCREASE OF CATHOLICISM IN CHURCH.

Late last night, as services were being held in the Colored Church mission, where a revival is in progress, a disturbance arose between a portion of the persons present. Officer Lawler, of the Seventh precinct, ordered the rioters to disperse. He was resisted, however, and officer Brown, of the same precinct, came to his assistance. All the officers were attempting to arrest some of the most riotous of the ruffians, when they suddenly set upon a number of the ruffians, and were fearfully beaten. Some held clubs and stones, others again inflicting severe gashes with knives or razors. Officer Brown's head was cut in several places, his jaw broken, and injuries on other portions of his body are so severe his recovery is doubtful. Officer Lawler's injuries are very severe. As soon as the news of the riot reached the police station, the whole force of the precinct was ordered out, but on arriving at the church the rioters had dispersed. Four rioters were arrested, and six or eight more are known in the police.

COMMODORE HIGGINS

And Surgeon McNulty arrived to-day from Wilmington, N. C., on their way to New York. The Surgeon contradicts a statement which has been published to the detriment of Higgins. The facts are that before leaving Montauk Point, Higgins was severely injured in one of his eyes by the parting of a hawser, and when he reached Wilmington was suffering from the effects of the accident. The Surgeon suggested that Higgins's wife should be sent for to attend him. She was telegraphed to come to Wilmington, but instead of being there when the vessel was seized, she did not arrive there until six days afterward. The probability is the Cuba will be libelled, and probably is the Cuba will be libelled, and probably is the case will be settled. Wilmington proceedings with that end in view. Wilmington papers speak in highly favorable terms of the manner in which the officers and crew of the Cuba conducted themselves during the judicial proceedings, and state that two of those lost in the wreck landed safely last Saturday, and the others under bonds will soon follow also for New York.

FINANCIAL REVERSES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Supervisor Tutton, of Pennsylvania, has secured the arrest of F. G. Pompeji, for selling tobacco with counterfeit stamps. The Supervisor has also ordered the seizure of the wholesale liquor establishment of Henry Killian, for violation of the law. There are two hundred barrels of raw spirits among the articles seized.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Secretary Boutwell has not definitely concluded what rate of interest to recommend in the funding of the public debt, but will probably decide upon four per cent. He will also recommend the arrangement of facilities in London, Frankfort, Hamburg, and other European cities, for the payment of the interest that may accrue on the new loan. He feels confident that this loan will be taken promptly by capitalists at four per cent.

INVITATION DECLINED.

The President and Cabinet to-day declined the invitation to attend the Georgia State Fair.

SAILING OF THE TALLAPOOSA.

The steamer Tallapoosa left here to-day for New York, with freight for the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards, and thence with sealed orders for an unknown destination.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $1,280,300; shipments $878,614; amount redeemed $462,167.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmaster General Cresswell has made the following changes:

Plainfield, Cumberland county—John K. Beidler, vice George W. Ames, resigned.

Wilmarth, Elk county—F. Wilmarth, vice Isaac Hagan, resigned.

Duxbury, Sullivan county—Wm. Stevenson, vice N. W. Ackley, deceased.

Cogley, Sullivan county—Geo. B. Beach, vice Charles Beloch, resigned.

Braintrim, Wyoming county—John S. Lum, vice Sarah J. Stewart, resigned.

The office at McCall's Ferry, York county, is to be discontinued.

THE OHIO ELECTION—REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDERS CHARGED WITH OPPOSING REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Several Ohio Republican politicians, who have recently arrived here, make serious complaints against a number of Federal officeholders in Ohio, for not giving hearty support to the Republican ticket during the recent campaign. They charge that many of Commissioner Delano's appointees did all in their power to defeat the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by opposing the Republican candidates for the Legislature. Unless some changes are made it is certain that Ohio is sure to be carried by the Democrats next fall, when the Congressional elections take place.

APPLICANTS FOR JUDGESHIP.

Only four applications for the judgeship has been made for the United States District Judgeships for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The recommendations are being briefed at the Attorney General's Office, and stand in the following order: Judge Bradley, of New Jersey first; Judge Baldwin, of Pittsburg, second; Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, third; Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, fourth.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE ATLANTIC.

The Postoffice Department is keeping a register of the time occupied in the transmission of mails between San Francisco and the leading Eastern cities. The schedule time was materially shortened on the 16th ult., and since that date the average time between Boston and San Francisco has been seven days, nineteen hours and twenty-five minutes, with frequent trips made as low as seven days and four hours. The average time between Washington and San Francisco has been seven days, six hours and nine minutes, with frequent trips in six days, fifteen hours and twenty minutes. The average time between Washington and New Orleans has been seven days, six hours and fifteen minutes, while frequent trips in six days, fifteen hours and twenty minutes. The arrangements now in progress with that end in view have been successful. The French Government refused to reduce the present rates of fifteen cents per quarter ounce, unless the United States would relinquish her claim for internal postage here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 6, 1869.

EVANGELICAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held at the Central Congregational Church last evening, Hon. Wm. Claflin, Governor of Massachusetts, was elected President, and Senators Wilson and Conkling, and Hon S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, Vice Presidents of the Evangelical Advertising Association. All these gentlemen are life members of that association.

A CLEVELAND BURGLAR IN TROUBLE.

Wells, the burglar, who shot at Mr. Wilson this morning, because the latter remonstrated against having his house robbed, belongs in Cleveland, Ohio. It appears he was accompanied by three other burglars, who succeeded in getting clear with some $500 worth of plunder. Wells was this afternoon fully committed for burglary and attempt to kill.

RESIGNATION OF MR. M'ELRATH.

The resignation of Mr. McElrath, Appraiser of Merchandise at this port, was accepted today by Secretary Boutwell, to take effect on the 20th. Gen. Palmer, Assistant Appraiser, has been appointed Appraiser to succeed him.

REMAINS OF THE LATE GEN. PEABODY.

Among the passengers by the steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool to-day, was George Peabody Russell, nephew of the late Mr. Peabody, who goes to bring the remains of his uncle for burial at Danvers, Mass.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

A decision was rendered to-day by Judge Ingraham, from which it appears, even after an answer has been put in a suit, a discharge in bankruptcy may be successfully pleaded as valid defense.

SINGULAR VERDICT.

A most extraordinary verdict was given today by the Coroner's jury who sat on the body of Archibald Douglass. Testimony was given of the most conclusive nature that Thomas Jackson deliberately shot Douglass dead on the 28th ult., but the jury brought in a verdict that the killing was committed in self-defense. The Coroner, however, committed Jackson to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARRIVALS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arrived, the City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

Arrived, steamer Nebraska, from Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Red Stockings beat the Mutuals in the base ball match at Chicago last Saturday. The play was not very good, owing to the cold.

Further hearing of the case enjoining the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools of Cincinnati has been postponed by Judge Storer to the 29th inst.

The Allen-McCoole difficulty about the stake holder is probably settled.

Thomas McLaughlin, Frank Malory and John Flanigan have been arrested in Boston, each charged with attempting to murder the trotting horse Frenchman, owned by the Messrs. Porter, and valued at four thousand dollars.

While workmen were engaged in excavating a culvert on North Broad street, Philadelphia, saturday morning, the earth gave way, burying three of them. Two were taken out alive, but the third, Mr. Avery, was killed.

Mrs. Salomon and her son, living about eight miles from Charlotteville, Va., were brutally murdered Friday night. They were found with their throats cut and their heads split open. No arrests are yet made.

Ben. Crisey, a worthless fellow, entered the house of Mrs. Judge, in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Friday afternoon, and ravished her, when she seized an axe and split in the head, killing him instantly.

The Lake National Bank at Wolfben, N. H., was broken open Friday night, and robbed of all its valuable contents, including money, notes, bonds and private deposits. Loss large. The bank was organized in June last. Its capital was $75,000, and it had a considerable surplus. The losses will fall heavily upon private depositors.

A block of buildings containing the Lewis Hotel and A. J. Aldrich's store and dwelling at Lewis, Clinton county, N. Y., were burned. Saturday morning. Loss $10,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Thomas N. Berry, a well known lawyer of Baltimore, was found dead in his room in that city Saturday, with a discharged pistol in his hand.

The Rochester, N. Y., theater caught fire in the green room from the furnace, and was burned to the ground. Several stores adjoining were damaged. The total loss is about fifty thousand dollars. Thomas Carr, manager of the theater, lost all his property and barely escaped with his life. E. L. Davenport lost part of his wardrobe.

The New York Grand Jury is still investigating the gold conspiracy, but there is no longer an array of witnesses in attendance than there was at first. When a package has been presented, and it is feared the whole investigation may prove a fizzle.

The case of Henry J. Koppers, a newspaper correspondent at Havana, who was arrested by the authorities for conveying news outside the jurisdiction of the island, has been found to be entirely different package. Whenever spirits are found to have been put in packages, or are shown in the stamp and brands on the packages, they should be seized. The only suspicion alluded to exists in your district you will please take the necessary steps to correct it.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

A Man Ejected from a Hotel and Killed—The Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 7, 1869.

Peter Medinot received injuries last night, which caused his death to-day, by being pushed from the door of the Harman House and alighting on his skull. He had been put out once before for disorderly conduct, but upon again entering was second time ejected by the clerk. He was a man about fifty years of age and married. He is supposed to have been insane, and had been around here for several days. The clerk of the Harman House has been arrested, and is in jail awaiting the result of a preliminary examination by a jury.

Weather here to-day is very cold, with a slight fall of snow.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Hoffman's First Speech.

ALBANY, November 6.—Governor Hoffman last night, in the course of his speech in response to a serenade by the Jacksonians, said: I notice that many of the leading papers in Albany and New York are reading, what will they do with? that is, with the victory. I am hardly disposed to tell them just yet, I prefer to give them a little time to digest the returns, and when these are fully digested, we propose to give them some information as to what we will do with it. In my observation, I have found that knowledge of success has rarely or never very profitable; but I will tell them in general terms one or two things we propose to do. We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest, and that is something they have not done in some time We propose to put an end to the system of promoting the interests of the mass of the people, and not the interests of the few, which has flourished under the Legislature of this time. The *Evening Journal* stated that for many years there was no such thing as an honest legislature when could be bought. We will show that in a Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New York a cheap and honest government. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the liberties of localities, and give to them the right to govern themselves. We will not abolish such laws and give the people something worse, but will give them better laws. We propose to make the State of New York and the people respected. We propose to be thoroughly Democratic.

I am aware of the responsibility this victory imposes. I am aware of the responsibilities imposed upon me as Executive of this State. I realize their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fear of them; but by the help of the people and their representatives and good and good counsel I can get, I hope in my sphere to so discharge the duties that the people will approve my action. I believe the Legislature which is to assemble will be disposed to accept the affairs of this great State will act with such wisdom and discretion as to show the people of the State and country that the Democracy of the State can be as moderate in their hour of success as they have been firm in the hour of defeat. We will be discreet and tolerant; we will recognize the fact that the people want retrenchment. We will deal justly, act honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New York, who have demanded and worked a change.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Free Letter Delivery System—Murders and Suicides—Earthquake Shock—The Catch of Codfish—Rich Gold Discoveries in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The free letter delivery system goes into effect above the Custom House on the 15th. The city is divided into seventeen districts. A portion of the carriers will be furnished with horses.

There have been seven murders and suicides in the city the past week.

The codfish catch to date has been a million-and-sixty-four thousand fish.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Healdsburg yesterday.

Gov. Safford, of Arizona has issued a proclamation calling out volunteers for the Indian war. They will be armed and equipped by the territory.

Rich placer gold mines have been discovered in Sonora. Miners are leaving Tucson for the mines, promised protection by the Mexican soldiery. New gold discoveries are reported on Finlay Beach, Placer river, British Columbia, said to exceed in richness Cariboo diggings.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The United States astronomical surveying party, which went to Behring's Straits several months since, returned to-day, proceeding to Washington.

Passenger trains on the Pacific Railroad will be transferred at Lathrop to-morrow. Modesto and Merced will celebrate the affair in grand style.

Frank M. Pixley, United States District Attorney, has forwarded his resignation to Washington.

Mr. Ramgabe, the Grecian Charge d'Affaires, was serenaded last night.

The Danish Consul is about to forward to Denmark a quantity of seed potatoes.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. 1f

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL DYING.

The Sultan Will Not Attend the Opening of the Suez Canal—Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries in Africa—The Proposed Cable Between the United States and Belgium—Pastoral Letter from the Archbishop of Paris in Regard to the Ecumenical Council—Electoral Meetings Dissolved by the Paris Police—Rochefort and Ledru Rolin Nominated for the Corps Legislatif.

Peabody.

LONDON, November 6.—The *Daily News* says Mr. Peabody was not a man of impulsive, emotional benevolence, but rather of judicious, widely spread beneficence. His liberality was not posthumous; he gave from his own substance, did not surrender what death wrested from him. His services, both to his native and adopted country, were fittingly and graciously recognized in royal letters and the thanks of Congress. Merchants in passing his statue daily do not need to learn from the consummate men of business how to gain money; his career may teach them how it may be wisely spent.

Dr. Livingston's Discoveries.

LONDON, November 6.—Sir Roderick Murchison publishes an extract from Rev. Mr. Kirk's letter, as follows: "We may infer that before this Dr. Livingston has satisfied himself whether or not the African waters flow northward into Lake Albert Nyanza. If this determination is arrived at, he will have solved the problem of African geography."

New Bridge Opened.

The Queen opened the new bridge and viaduct to-day with state ceremonies. Crowds thronged the streets, and the houses in the neighborhood were gaily decorated.

Will not Attend.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 6.—It is announced that the Sultan will not attend the opening of the Suez canal.

Heavy Damages.

PARIS, November 6.—Jecker claims an indemnity of 17,000,000 francs for damage caused by the French Government.

The Queen Very Sick.

PARIS, November 6.—Later advices state that King Victor Emanuel of Italy is very sick at Florence. Prince Napoleon will depart for that city to-day.

The Belgian Cable Project.

PARIS, November 6.—The concession for the proposed cable between the United States and Belgium, has been granted by the Belgian Minister. The grantees are W. C. Barney, L. E. Paulding, and J. S. Bartlett. The cable is to be laid from Ostend to some point between Maine and Georgia, by an American company.

London Stock Exchange Closed.

LONDON, November 6.—Holiday. Stock Exchange closed.

Pastoral Letter from the Archbishop of Paris.

PARIS, November 7.—The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral letter on the Ecumenical Council. It maintains that the French Concordat is opposed to any decision of the question of infallibility of the Pope without discussion.

Further Disagreements.

MADRID, November 7.—The Unionists show signs of disagreement. The Progressists and other points besides the selection of a King, namely, on the oath to support the constitution and in regard to the election of Deputies to fill vacancies. The latter question will be settled by universal suffrage.

Electoral Meetings Broken Up.

PARIS, November 7.—Two electoral meetings were elected yesterday by the police. Both assemblies dispersed quietly, offering no resistance to the officers.

Henri Rochefort arrived in Paris last night. A social reception committee meeting, is to be nominated for the Corps Legislatif from the First ward of Paris. Ledru Rolin has accepted a nomination for the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts, with the understanding that the oath of personal fidelity to the Emperor.

Victor Emanuel Dying.

Dispatches from Florence announce that King Victor Emanuel is dying. Prince and Princess Napoleon have been summoned to his bedside by telegraph in reference.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, November 6.—United States bonds heavy; 72¾ @ 73.

FRANKFORT, November 7.—United States bonds heavy; 72¾ @ 73.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 6.—Bourse flat; rentes 71 francs 5 centimes.

PARIS, November 7.—Bourse flat; rentes 71 francs 2 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¾d; sales of 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 5d; red western winter 10s 2d; California club 10s 2d. Corn 33s 6d. Peas 43s.

Pork 110s. Beef 88s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 69s. Bacon 56s.

Common rosins 6s 6d; the 10s. Spirits petroleum 1s 2d. Tallow 44s 6d. Linseed oil 29 5s. Spirits turpentine 28s.

London Produce Markets.

LONDON, November 6.—Tallow 44s 9d. Linseed oil 29 5s. Spirits turpentine 28s.

Petroleum Market.

Petroleum, Antwerp, firm at 61½ francs.

BREMEN, November 6.—Petroleum opens at 19 thalers 26 groats.

ANTWERP, November 6, evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 61½ francs.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, November 6.—Cotton at Havre quiet and steady at 167½ francs on spot.

HAVRE, November 7, evening.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged on spot, and at 130½ francs for low middlings afloat.

CHICAGO.

Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

CHICAGO, November 6.—The Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America met at nine o'clock. The report of Committee on Foreign Mission was taken up and referred to a special committee.

Rev. Mr. Fry reported the following order of business: First, Emigrant Mission at Castle Garden, New York; second, public services on each evening; third, music for the service and hymns of the church; fourth, Sunday Schools and Sunday school literature; fifth, Lutheran Publication Society, in connection with synods standing on the basis of our symbols with their boards; sixth, geographical and redistricting of synods in connection with this society; seventh, general church extension.

Rev. Dr. Passavant offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Council, the time has come when the Board of Home Missions, Republican of the Western States require the establishment at some central point of a theological seminary, before the future history of the Lutheran, German and Scandinavian churches may be written. Such a work must be thoroughly Lutheran and maintained by this body.

Resolved, That the Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, in humble acknowledgment of its inability to carry forward the work of the Church unfaltering to a successful issue by its own resolution and strength, hereby places its confidence upon Almighty God and his promised grace, bless, now, in the name of Jesus Christ, and alone for his glory, solemnly resolve to take the necessary steps toward the establishment of such a seminary.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve persons be appointed by the chair, with authority to procure a charter from the Legislature of Illinois, and to locate the theological seminary to be located at or near the city of Chicago, and also with power to receive donations in reference to its location, and to prepare a constitution and by-laws, which shall be submitted to the next meeting of the Council.

These resolutions were discussed by Rev. Passavant, Rev. Dr. Sihler, and Mr. Bonham, and taken completely by surprise, responded in a feeling and appropriate manner. The meeting then adjourned to Mcttinley's, on Wood street, where an elegant supper was served in honor of the occasion. Mr. Moore has been unfitting the rooms for the occasion, and that has also introduced and discussed in the morning session the question of the location of the Lutheran Seminary is to be established in Chicago. A large majority of the delegates present have already secured in this city and elsewhere for the prosecution of the work.

DETROIT.

Meeting of Friends of Protection to Home Industry—An Organization to be Effected.

DETROIT, November 7.—A meeting of the advocates of protection to home industry was held at Arcade Hall this evening. The hall was well filled. Speeches were delivered by John Burt, Senator J. M. Howard and G. B. Stebbins, that Mr. Stebbins having mailing a reply to the arguments made at the meeting of the previous Saturday by Prof. Perry and other Free Trade lecturers. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the first inst. He thought it savored of egotism for New England college professors to come out to teach the people of the West. He claimed that New England had had reduced one in twenty of the population of that country to pauperism. Strike down our tariff, and the same results will follow here.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that while approving necessary reforms in the tariff, we would keep in view first of all the immediate wants of our revenue but that protection to industry and development of our resources by which the prosperity of the people may be secured, and the solvency of our government; that when a decrease of revenue is possible, we favor the free admission of tea, coffee and articles not produced here, and retain duties for protection and revenue on articles we can and do produce; that it would be an injury to American workingmen to adopt a system that is detounced by English artizans. A resolution was adopted inviting the advocates of free trade to a joint discussion. A committee was appointed to form a protective tariff organization, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

The Investigation in Regard to Captain Washington's Conduct at the Stonewall Disaster—Examination of Witnesses by the Supervising Inspectors—Death of a Newspaper Publisher—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Lecture by John G. Saxe—Transfer of Freight at Belmont, Mo.—Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad—Mormon Missionaries En Route to Europe.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—The examination of the officers and crew of the Submarine No. 13 was continued to-day, but nothing differing materially from what has been previously reported was brought out. All the witnesses testified to about the same thing—that there were no evidences of life on or about the wreck when the Submarine passed.

Joseph H. Conn, a merchant of this city, Capt. Bofinger, President of the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company; Wm. H. Bofinger, Agent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and others testified to having known Capt. Washington many years. He has always borne a high character as a humane man, and stood at the head of his profession as commander of boats; has been captain of some of the best boats on the Western rivers; had taken great interest in suffering and destitute people; had taken them on the wharf-boat, provided for them and nursed them in some cases when sick, even with contagious diseases, &c. The examination will be continued Monday.

The publisher of the *Missouri Presbyterian*, Aaron F. Cox, formerly of Philadelphia, died here yesterday of a neuralgic disorder. Mr. Cox has had a presentiment for twenty-five years past that he would die in 1869, and although he has been much laughed at, he has clung to the belief very tenaciously, and it has been verified.

The local board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats have been investigating the Stonewall disaster, and have taken a large amount of testimony. A report will be made to Mr. Sanford, the Supervising Inspector, as soon as the first engineer recovers sufficiently to give his testimony.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was held last night, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the public, and to draft a constitution and by-la

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

GOV. HOFFMAN struck his first attitude as a Presidential aspirant in a speech given herewith. He promises most liberally; the most wonderful thing being that he is going to make the New York Legislature perfectly harmless in the hands of a Democratic majority in both branches. His Excellency is evidently in high feather, but the people will bestow their confidence only on something better than promises. The chief interest surrounding the Governor just at present, arises from the air of triumph over PENDLETON and other candidates whom he fancies he has beat thus early in the race. No special gift of prophecy is required to foretell that New York will not dictate to the country hereafter. HOFFMAN may carry New York, but there his power will end.

MANY persons are very greatly mistaken if an important step is not contemplated by Secretary BOUTWELL looking to an early resumption of specie payment and a new loan for the consolidation of the debt. One New York paper, the *World*, professes to perceive an intention to resume by the first day of January next, which is impossible. There is nothing new in the idea of a four per cent. loan, but it is not impossible that steps have been taken to feel of the great capitalists of the world. Touching the resumption of specie payment, while we may be confident that nothing violent will be done or undertaken, it may be safely assumed that the Administration will deal with the question as one of the greatest immediate importance—to be postponed no longer than it can be safely accomplished. In view of the special reasons—the most important one the expected decision adverse to the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act—specie payment may be nearer at hand than most person have been thinking.

COMMERCIAL SUBSIDIES.

At a regular meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst., Mr. A. A. Low, discussing the decline of American commerce, said the agricultural interests were so large, and the representatives of the people resided so far from the sea coast that they do not appreciate the value of commerce, but they all knew and felt the benefit of railroads. To make the matter worse, according to Mr. Low's opinion—

> "The press or rather a portion of it, which had been disloyal during the war—and, he might also say, disloyal now—and which, from the growth of party, is more greatly by opposing everything in the war of extinction, or anything that looks like harmony, or everything anti-American. Then, again, the subscription of iron for wrecks. England had her whole labor at her command, cheap money, practice and the most savage machinery to commence with. Perhaps in this country has not, and until it has it cannot compete with England on the iron trade. Low contended that the press should urge Congress to give the railroads money, not to subsidize them in commerce, and not to war vessels but to foster the shipping of the country, and be built up again; to pay subsidies as England did, as France did, as other countries have done long."

There is considerable force in the arguments advanced by Mr. Low and those favorable to the granting of subsidies to commercial enterprises—the railroads have certainly had their share of assistance from the Government; at the same time, the only instance where a subsidy was granted a commercial enterprise, was attended with results calculated to lessen public confidence in future subsidies for similar purposes. We allude to the subsidy granted the Collins line which, although amounting to the small sum of $19,000 per trip for twenty-six trips, or to a total of $780,000, attracted universal attention for a time, and was regarded as a rather costly experiment.

THE EVIL AND REMEDY OF WATERED STOCK.

The total amount of water injected into the railroad stock of this country, so far as can be ascertained, is $114,773,000,—in other words, $296,086,000 has been watered up to $409,859,000 without anything real to show for it, and for any other reasons than those which gamblers in general have. It is a fraud on honest holders of stock, and a scheme for swindling the public. Of course the business of the country must be taxed by increased rates to insure dividends on the fictitious or watered stock. The watering process places it out of the power of railroads resorting to it to afford the public reduced rates, and realize the object in view, that is, dividends on the watered the same as the original stock. No one need therefore go far for the reason of increased rates on railroads whose stock has been watered. Nor will it be difficult to perceive that the policy which animates the management of the great consolidations is totally foreign to the general welfare. The public is where it cannot help itself in the premises. It is at the mercy of less than fifty men, who, by outrageous legislation, Pennsylvania's part of which was "whirled" through the committee to the Executive Chamber inclusive in less than thirty minutes, have perpetuated themselves in office and cannot be reached by ordinary means. But there will be a remedy found out. The public will not subject so much to all this if it is afforded the means of escaping from the huge trap set for the business of the country. What the means shall be, is the question of the day in this connection. That the public, the internal commerce of the country, has a right to ask for protection from the huge jaws which the Consolidated Monopolists open wide to take in nearly every valuable interest, is entirely evident. Government exists precisely for this purpose, and our government belongs to the people themselves, though it must be confessed that to no small degree the Monopolists have run it against the people. But this was while the people slept or were off their guard. Awake and active, as they are becoming, they will have their remedy, as they have a right to ask it at the hands of Congress, under the article conferring the right to regulate internal commerce. It would be strange indeed if for an evil already so great and yet so rapidly gaining, there should be no remedy and stranger still, if existing the remedy should not be applied. Let railway stocks be diluted to whatever extent the managers can find a way, and the holders will submit—let the piper pipe to his heart's content—but let not the great public be forced to dance whether it will or no. We confidently expect to see Congress early take up the question and deal with it so as to afford the protection which it is the right and interest of every consumer of a pound of provision seeking a market, in common with the producer, to demand. As to the manner such protection shall be afforded, is a question for the practical statesmen. There can be no great difficulties to surmount in the premises. The right of Congress to deal with the question is clear. The difficulties are of no such magnitude as those which surround the question of our debt and finances; and when, as before long will be the case, great interests shall come to clamor at the doors of Congress so as to make themselves heard in spite of anything the Consolidated Monopolies will be able to effect, the solution of the problem will be found an easy matter.

ANDREW JOHNSON still has an eye to the main chance. On the 4th inst. an invitation from him was read to the Legislature, asking the members to a banquet to be given by him on the following evening at the Stacey House. Following on the heels of his defeat, this piece of hospitality has puzzled the quidnuncs, and the question is now, what does it mean? A few sages, with an extraordinary air of wisdom, mysteriously hint that Senator Brownlow will have returned to his long home before many months, although the very latest advices from Knoxville represent the Parson in tolerably good health and preparing to start for Washington.

THE Postmaster General has been conferring with the postmasters in some of the principal cities upon the subject of the increased efficiency of the carrier-delivery system. It is intimated that the Postmaster General favors the abolishment of the letter boxes, in the belief that the greater portion of the mail delivered in large cities can be delivered more cheaply by carriers.

SCARCELY any doubt is expressed now in regard to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Ohio. Members of the Republican Executive Committee say the Amendment is sure to be ratified when the Legislature meets, although the Democrats are hard at work with two or three Conservative Republican members, endeavoring to buy them off.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR Samuel J. Bladenhurd, of the New York Custom House, is supposed to be a defaulter for a quarter of a million, his operations running back a number of years. Appointee McGrath has resigned, on an intimation from Washington.

THE name of John A. DIX is conspicuous in connection with the Assistant Treasurership in New York. For fidelity and ability the General has no superior for that office, and we are glad to hear that he is likely to receive the appointment.

THE MARCH OF PEACE.

Virginia State Fair—Pruning Hooks vs. Swords.

The Virginia State Fair, the first held since 1860, was largely attended last week. The display equalled any previous Fair held in Richmond. The Society maintained its organization throughout the war, and had the good fortune to preserve its endowment of some sixty-odd thousand dollars, subject temporarily to the depreciation of the State stocks, in which it is invested. It owns the beautiful grounds it occupies, and, now thoroughly reorganized, with a good deal of "dead wood" cut away, it enters upon its new career with the appearance of a brilliant future. The means of the Society have been increased by an appropriation of $10,000 from the city, and by liberal contributions from private parties. The grounds have been put in excellent order, a new race course added, and the buildings enlarged and remodeled. The Virginia Pomological and Horticultural Society has also united its fortunes with the State Agricultural Society, a union that cannot fail to be productive of good results.

IT is reported that Gen. Babcock has so far succeeded in his mission to St. Domingo that he will soon return to Washington. The opinion expressed that the island of St. Domingo will be one of the states of this Union before the first of January, is rather extravagant. Joseph Currier, the Dominican Consul, left Washington a week ago for St. Domingo and Monte Cristo to hold interviews with officials of both countries on the subject of annexation, as well as to secure the title to some 2,000 acres of land granted him by the Dominican Government to forward the interests of commerce between New York and the port of Monte Cristo. Among those mentioned as composing the party of Congressmen who leave for St. Domingo next week are Gen. Butler, Senator Cole, General Garfield, Hon. James Brooks, Senator Casserly and others. Gen. Banks is expected to arrive from Europe ere the party sails, and will accompany them, with other members of the House Foreign Committee.

IT is suggested, in view of the reported probability that the legal tender act will soon be declared unconstitutional, that banks, for their own protection, should have a written agreement with their customers that their demands shall be gratified in the same kind of money that they deposit; that is to say, that greenback debts shall be paid in greenbacks, and gold debts in gold. On the other hand, bottomers should take care to have the same agreement with those from whom they borrow or with whom they make contracts. A resumption of specie payments may be so remote as to make these preparations unnecessary, but they can do no harm even should the consummation be as remote as the admirers of paper money hope.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says Grant has "removed his veil." Formerly he gave the chiller to inquisitive people. Now he is approachable in the highest degree, dealing no longer in monosyllables. He talks, says the correspondent, not only pleasantly but well. His dreadful reticence had led many to believe that his silence could have only one explanation—inability to talk sensibly. Let some of those people who, nine or ten months ago, ran away from Grant's headquarters disgusted and swearing, only revisit him now. They will find how easy it is to be mistaken. They will find Grant talkative, affable, and within the proper official limits, communicative. He receives his scores of visitors, male and female, with as much ease and affability as the most accomplished of his predecessors in the Presidential chair.

We begin to fear that it is not perfectly harmonious with the Democratic brethren. The following not entirely complimentary paragraph in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of the party, devoted to the ever-faithful Scarlet, of Fayette county, certainly favors this distressing conclusion:

> "We have a suggestion to make to Thomas B. Searight, of Uniontown, Pa. Worse, in the future, that pure and incorruptable statesman writes articles for the press with the design of wreaking his revenge on W. W. Wallace, or the editors of the *Patriot*, because they, forsooth, object to the people of Pennsylvania spending his nice senatorial calculations on the 'tax bill' and other corrupt and outrageous schemes of the ring, let him come out over his own signature, like a man, and not skulk behind the editor of the *Genius of Liberty* like a cowardly cur."

GEN. MCMAHON'S testimony before the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, puts a different color on the Bliss-Mc-Mahon embroglio. According to Gen. McMahon's evidence, their case had been settled before his arrival in Paraguay, so far as any action on the part of the United States government was concerned, and he did not feel himself at liberty to interfere with it without receiving further instructions from the State Department. Masterman being an English subject, he did not think he came under his jurisdiction. Being asked his opinion of Bliss, Gen. McMahon replied that he did not think he was a reliable person, and that he would not believe his statements under oath.

AN exchange, alluding to the statement that in Scotland, within the past few years, the consumption of spirituous liquors has *decreased* about one-third, while in the same period—that is since 1850—there has been a steady and *increasing increase* in pauperism and crime, thinks it has discovered a fact that flies in the face of the accepted beliefs concerning the connection between cheap whisky and want, beggary and bestiliness, porter and poverty. Not necessarily. Perhaps an explanation of the seeming discrepancy might be found in the vigorous enforcement of the sumptuary laws, and the consequent stopper upon smuggling.

TO MRS. LANE, of Lynn, Mass., head of the women's branch of the labor reform organization, belongs the sole honors attending an attempt to elect a third ticket in the recent contest in Massachusetts. While the gentlemanly ladies of the woman's rights party, such as Mrs. Bushnell, Foster and Fulton were indulging entirely in speeches, Mrs. Lane made up her ticket, placing a woman's name at the head of it for Governor, and—came within an ace of depositing it in the box. She had the assistance of two resident, manly female lieutenants, whose exertions for the woman's head put the gentlemanly women of the party to blush.

THE suit against Captain E. B. Ward, to recover $45,000 alleged to have been kept by him from moneys due to the Government, has been decided against him in Detroit, with about $18,000 additional in the way of interest. The case created much excitement at the time it first became public, several years ago, and litigation has been pending ever since. The matter will undoubtedly be appealed.

IT is stated authoritatively that Minister Low had an interview with the President and Secretary of State, in which, after a free and informal discussion, it was agreed to outline Mr. Low's instructions upon a basis contemplating what is termed "the conciliatory policy," in anticipation of a largely increased immigration from China. Also, that Mr. Low will be permitted the largest liberty in arranging the details of his policy.

THE NORTHWEST.

Depressed Condition of the Agricultural Interest—The Effect on Trade in General.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

There is no disguising the fact that the agricultural interests of the Northwest, which have been in a straitened condition for three years, have suffered so greatly from our long, late, backward autumn, cold summer and the diminished crops of corn, wheat, barley, oats and rye, that, had even fair prices prevailed, the stringency must have continued severe. Yet these prices rule in all these grains, and this is seriously disastrous to thousands. Wheat is selling for considerably less in currency than it brought before the war in gold, when taxes were light and labor was low. Western barley has fallen within a few weeks from $1 20 per bushel to 45 cents. The farmers of the Northwest have to rely mainly on this declining market for three years. First they suffered a heavy decline in wool and sheep, the average value of the latter sinking three-fourths in price. Then grain followed, and only those farmers made fair profits who had a healthy intermixture of dairy or stock farming. The result is, that the farmers have little or no money paid for, may barely live, those who have run in debt for them are not paying the interest on their debts. This state of things depresses in turn the business of the cities of the northwest one and all. A condition of affairs so stringency and pressure has characterized every branch of trade, and has, for a year past, been constantly growing tighter, without apparently reaching its maximum of tightness. An unusually large number of unemployed young men are seeking in vain for months some avenue to employment.

[Strangely enough the *Tribune* undertakes on this to found an argument in favor of free trade as the remedy for the state of things described by it.

Lottery Schemes Exposed.

That portion of the community partial to lotteries will be surprised to learn there are about four hundred policy shops in New York alone. The Government detectives recently made a raid upon the headquarters of the operators, when the following facts were brought to light: Harlowe E. Sill, the alleged proprietor of a "policy" shop, was arrested at the instance of a detective for omitting to pay the special tax imposed upon his business. Witness for the defense asserted that Benjamin Wood was the defendant's "backer," and that Wood advised the defendant to plead a half per cent. commission on all his sales. The defendant sent the money he received to an office over a saloon, kept by defendant two and a half years, on Broadway, after deducting his commission; another policy shops made their returns at the latter place, paying in nearly $1,000 per week. Wood allows five per cent. for office expenses for each office, witness said that the defendant was a mere clerk at No. 284 Broadway, and that the "backers" were the proper persons to pay the Government tax of five per cent. on the gross receipts of the business. Witness testified that Wood had received the proceeds of defendant's business since the 20th of May last, excepting the money for clerk hire. He claimed that the place at No. 284 Broadway was occupied by Benjamin Wood, Franks and others, and that it was the headquarters of the lottery dealers.

Anti-Bible Liberality.

The following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* is suggestive at least: "The small faction in the Board of Education who, with the Roman Catholics, passed the resolution excluding the Bible from the public schools, are now withdrawing their petition, the most bitter sectarians anywhere to be found, and the most narrow-minded bigots within the limits of Cincinnati. They do not believe in the Bible or the moral code of the Bible, and they are intolerant with Bible believers. Better, they hold up to the whole city the ridiculous spectacle of their own bigotry. They set down as fanatics or hypocrites every person who believes in the Christian religion, and they scoff at the ministers of the church. Their aim is not to build up but to tear down, and they will not consider their mission fulfilled until churches are abolished, ministers of the Gospel forever exiled, and until children are educated to believe there is no Being superior to man. Yet these people call themselves liberal, and oppose the reading of the Bible because, as they allege, it violates the right of conscience."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Cheyenne *Argus* reporter, in a gush of one of his dramatic criticisms, wrote that "the Worrell Sisters were displaying their Lalla Rookhedness." He fainted next morning on reading that the fair W. S. were "displaying their little nakedness." It is probable that what was printed was more nearly the truth than what he wrote.

Field, the young broker lately murdered by his partner in Manistee, Michigan, had a life full of miraculous escapes. He was saved from drowning three times, nearly blew off his head once by accidentally discharging a pistol, spent several weeks in a South American prison, was wrecked on the Baltic, and has now met a cruel and bloody death at the age of twenty.

The Italian Opera is going in New York again; the Academy of Music having opened Thursday night with "*Trovatore*." The new artists achieved a great success. Mlle. Caroline de Briol, the prima donna, has a fine dramatic presence, and a full rounded voice. The tenor, C. Lefranc, is the best we have heard here in many years, in giving his high C chest note he created a perfect furore; and the baritone, Ligier Reyne, has some fine qualities, in fact New York was taken by surprise. After remaining here for six weeks Max Maretzek takes his company to Philadelphia. Will he not come to Pittsburgh?

The weather for last October, as recorded at the Pennsylvania Hospital, varied from 79° Fahrenheit on the 2d, to 34° on the 31st. Fifteen days were clear and seven rainy, with very heavy rain on the 4th, and the remaining nine days were cloudy and variable. October 5d was the occasion of the heaviest and most widely extended frosts ever known in the Middle States and New England. At Springfield, Mass., 8 inches of rain fell, and in New York, 4.21 inches.

A letter from a prominent Government official in New York contains the information that Government securities generally have a downward tendency, and foreshadowing a crisis in Wall street, which, in its results, will equal the fatal effects of the late gold conspiracy. The same authority predicts a resumption of specie payment within six months if to represent financial policy of the Government is continued.

The United States steamer Miantonomah, one of the largest and most powerful of the iron-clads in our navy, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been thoroughly repaired and ordered to sea, and it is now only waiting for her officers. Her destination is supposed to be the Cuban waters.

Fisk is likely to get enough of litigation to last him for some time. Four new attachments, aggregating $721,880, have been issued against his Opera House, thus completely tying up his interest. The motion of his counsel to vacate the previous attachments has been denied.

Sufficient is known of indisputable facts to warrant the statement that this South American question will prove very little consolation, and possibly a very exciting subject of discussion at the approaching session of Congress. In its personal aspect it involves ex-Secretary Welsh, and his punctilious, peculiar notions of International law, and diplomatic intercourse and the respective rights and duties of foreign governments towards accredited Ministers to their courts, and vice versa.

The English holders of Erie and Atlantic and Great Western stock propose to "go for" Fisk, Gould & Co., to protect themselves from the rascalities of these gentlemen.

At last we are likely to know where the Union Pacific ends and the Central begins. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the issue of bonds for the 300 miles between Ogden and Promontory, though built by the Union Pacific, is now the subject of negotiation between the companies, with a view to settling the question of future control.

Somebody has discovered that but comparatively few college graduates marry. The records of Yale College tell a mournful tale on this subject. Fully one-fourth of the graduates of that institution never marry. Of the graduates of the Wesleyan University, during thirty-five years of its existence, 53 out of 193 are reported as having married. It is proposed to let the under graduates marry, as a remedy for this distressing state of things.

A Washington correspondent says: "The West and South are bent on the passage of a free banking law. The administration is already favorable to it, if it can be based on coin. One of two members who have arrived express the opinion that a compromise may be agreed on which will require that all banks shall redeem fifty per cent. of their notes in coin. The Senate is more conservative on the subject than the House, and the existing banks will make a great fight over any attempt to interfere with their vested rights."

Thursday last Mr. Bonner drove his Eogart colt, out of Major Winfield, to a road wagon over the Fashion Course, and the day being fine, and the colt in good condition, speeded him a mile handsomely in one of the seconds. He afterwards let him go a half mile in 1:13½, the first quarter being made in 37 seconds, and the last in 34½ seconds. So well pleased was Mr. Bonner with the performance that he consented that John Murphy should hitch him to a sulky and try him for a mile. The track was heavy and John had never held a line over him previously, and the consequence he flashed past the first quarter pole in thirty seconds, past the half in thirty-four and three quarter seconds more, and home in thirty-four and a half seconds more, making the mile in the extraordinary time of two minutes, nineteen and a half seconds. This has never been equaled at the same distance of the track. Messrs. Robert Bonner, Humphreys, William Simmons and William Bost were the timers.

One of the canvassers in Brooklyn failed to appear at the appointed place on Tuesday, and the Board of Directors appointed a substitute, but this person did not suit the remaining canvassers, and the result was that they did not canvass the vote, and finally all canvassed, leaving behind them the ballot boxes, which were seized by the police and taken to the Tenth ward police station. Without the vote of this election district, the Republicans elect their Sheriff by over fifteen hundred majority. The ring then got a *mandamus* on Police Inspector Folk, ordering him to turn over the boxes to the canvassers, who, being both members of the ring, wanted to count out the Sheriff elect. By order of the Police Superintendent the writ was obeyed, and the Republican Sheriff was counted out. There is much excitement in Brooklyn over the matter.

Something is decidedly wrong with the financial management of the English rulers of India. Last year there was a deficit of £1,500,000; this year there will be one of £3,000,000. To make the matter worse, a small surplus was expected when the budget for the year was made up, and now nobody seems to know where much liability there is behind not yet revealed. A famine in the north of India and a great fall in opium are just the two causes of the trouble, but it really originates in the folly of trying to govern a country at arm's length.

Those partisans of Spain who have been hoping that no representative of the Cuban Junta would intervene in the case of the steamer Cuba are destined to be disappointed. Gen. Sweetzer has specially authorized Captain Higgins to appear and claim the vessel, and he will do so before the 20th inst., when the time to answer the libel expires. The trial will take place early in December.

The Springfield *Republican* says of the results of the Massachusetts election as regards the Legislature, that: "The balance of power will be held, as it usually has been, by men committed to neither extreme on the liquor question. Both branches are strongly Republican, and both will have a fair infusion of the labor reformers."

FROM ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Closing Exercises of Mount Union College—Alliance and its Improvements—Alliance College—Newspaperial—Railway Matters—The Weather.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, November 5, 1869.

The exercises of the Methodist Union Camp Association, being the closing exercises of Mount Union College, came off last night, at the spacious and elegant hall of the institution. A very large and attractive audience were present, including representatives from Pittsburgh and various places in Western Pennsylvania, nearly every seat in the large lecture room being filled to repletion. The exercises consisted of orations, dialogues, essays, a salutatory and valedictory, which were creditable alike to participator and instructor. The music which interspersed the literature was rendered by Professor Leland, was a marked feature of the occasion. About twenty young ladies and gentlemen received diplomas in the regular classical science and in the music department. The exercises closed about midnight, and the audience dispersed well satisfied with the exercises which characterized the occasion.

A meeting or reunion of the Alumni, present students not graduated, graduates and friends of the College, was held this morning at the chapel. A large audience was present, practicality limited. Addresses were made by the President and Professors, the occasion being a very enjoyable one.

Alliance is rapidly growing, and now has a population of over 5,000. It is increasing in its manufacturing interests, and bids fair to be one of the largest inland towns in the State. A large number of private residences have been erected, and Pittsburgh capitalists have purchased considerable property in the city and vicinity.

Alliance College, under control of the Christian denomination, is, although a new institution, in a very flourishing condition. It has a very excellent corps of instructors and is at present under skillful management. Its college buildings are very elegant and convenient, and in due time the efforts made to establish it will largely advance its interests.

The press of this city, from appearance, in a healthy condition. The *Monitor*, although reduced in size, is very ably edited by Colonel Taylor, formerly of Beaver, a staunch Republican, and recently representing the Pennsylvania State Senate. The *Morning Leader*, a very readable sheet and is having a fair patronage for a county organ. The *Democrat* is very ably edited, and has recently improved in its appearance. It is doing better than it possibly expected, considering the opposition it has met with politically.

We learn, from good authority, that the lightning express trains on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road will be discontinued in a few days. A prominent railroad man told your correspondent yesterday that they could not pay in consequence of the wear and tear of the rolling stock on the road. This may in a great measure apply to the fast time made by local fares in trains running out of Pittsburgh, which extra assessment is probably made to make up for the losses sustained by the wear and tear of through trains. To give an idea of the speed attained by these through trains, the lightning express, which left Pittsburgh, Chicago, made the trip to Rochester, distance twenty-six and a quarter miles, in the short space of thirty minutes by a watch corresponding with Pittsburgh time. No doubt but that the engineer was careful and the officers of the train watchful, but no wonder that rolling stock wears out rapidly on American railways at such a rate of speed. The probability is that all the roads running on this lightning time will adopt the old schedule rates.

The weather is growing cooler and the short season of "Indian summer" has departed with its pleasant memories, leaving the chilling winds and stormy skies of November.

W. B. R.

PERSONAL.

Turner Stetson, who died in Detroit recently, aged seventy-four years, was six and a half feet high, and of proportionately massive frame, so that his physical power was immense. He was once able to carry upon one side, with ease, an anvil weighing eight hundred and fifty pounds, and even within a few years could shoulder and walk off under the axle of a brace of railway wheels. In his prime, he could carry upon his shoulders and back a quantity of iron which constituted a good load for a dray and its horses.

Anthony Thollope received from his English publishers £3,000 for his "He Knew He Was Right." It was published in thirty-six parts, at six pence each. The sale was poor, and it is said in London that if the publishers had given Mr. Trollope £2,000, and then destroyed the MSS., they would have been better off.

The *Home Journal* strings together the following "personals" under the head of "Drawing Room Gossip:" "Miss Hasbrouck, of this city, is generally conceded to be one of the most elegantly dressed American ladies in Paris.——A well-known fashionable lady, residing on Fifth avenue, is reported to have written a novel.——Few-fashioned drawing-room doors are made of gilt bars, (to represent a gate,) and lined with light colored silks and satins.——Diamond engagement rings are going out of vogue—emerald and pearl being substituted.——Weddings are now conducted very unostentatiously in comparison with those solemnized in town but a few years ago. Only eight bridal parties were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last week. The parlors, of course, were by them monopolized.——"Lord Ainsley's" recent marriage is still one of the all-absorbing topics of conversation in society.——The late Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of West Fourteenth street, is said to have bequeathed $200,000 to his daughters.——In fancy Hummels now affect high English collars, tight trousers and Lord Stanley scarfs.

——Two uncommon fine bridal outfits are expected by two anxious ladies, up-town, by the next Cunard steamer. One is said to be of white gold, made to represent all manner of birds, animals and toys, are now in vogue—being the latest from Paris.——Large rustic letters are now popular for stamping on fancy paper—the most beautiful girl in New York—so it is claimed—has attracted the attention of half a thousand officer, a member of one of England's oldest and proudest families, who with his regiment entered the city when the former joined New York, after the battle of Long Island, and Charlotte, then a young girl, wooed and won by the dashing young officer. He deserting her, and then—she old was as inviolable the people by disbanding their armies now would be one thousand millions of dollars every year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, November 8, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR Grading, Paving and Curbing Wallace street, from Fortieth to Forty-fourth streets, and for constructing Sewers on Twenty-first street, Minersville to the Lawrenceville station, Pennsylvania Railroad, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, the 18th November, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

JOSEPH DENNISTON, City Engineer.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS this day disposed of his interest and retires from the firm of

MELLING, ESTEP & CO.,

Window Glass Manufacturers, to GEO. NORCROSS, CHAS. WILLIAMS, F. HALM, G. FOLLMER and JAS. COLLINS, members of the above firm.

VALENTINE LORENTZ.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only line of railway to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North where, coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It passes through a timbered country, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing over three million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports the business that is now done by it, and the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued to the amount of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads, special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and so far as we can learn, there is such a demand for this road that the bonds, which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The large grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfect investment, and a very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $1,000,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others directly interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY & CO., and Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,

And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE ST. at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 44 WALL ST., and at HOWES & MACY'S, 30 WALL ST.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK, TREASURER.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ROLLING MILL FOR SALE, AT BEDFORD, OHIO.—By virtue of an order to me directed, from the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, at Bedford, in said county, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. of said day, all the real property of the late firm of Reed, Schwartz & Co., consisting of Lot No. 56 and so much of Lot No. 57 of Robinson, Egbert and Reed's subdivision of original Lot No. 56, bounded on the north by Jackson street, on the east by Miller street, on the south by land formerly owned by Z. Price, and on the west by land and road by Tinker's Creek, or pond, at high water mark, and on which is situated the Rolling Mill and other buildings, together with the rolling Mill standing thereon, and the Tools, Machinery and Fixtures appertaining, reserving to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the privilege of depositing and taking water from and through or over such premises, to supply the locomotive engines of said Company with all privileges necessary or connected therewith; also to the right of way for a railroad from Langmuir to Boldon.

The lands described as follows:

Situated in Bedford, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of Lot No. 56, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone 10 feet easterly from the corner of the road opposite the first angle in said road (which is the first angle westerly from the village of Bedford) on Tinker's creek, thence north 70 deg. 45 min. east, 10 feet to the line of the bank of the creek; up the creek on the bank at right angles 4 rods; thence south 70 deg. 45 min. west, to a stake and stone standing on the east side of the road; thence southerly along the line of said road 4 rods to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving forever to the public the use of a highway of a strip of land adjoining said road, 19½ feet wide, and containing about 18 rods of ground, be the same more or less.

Also, the Village Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Robison & Egbert's sub-division of part of original Lot No. 56, in said Village of Bedford, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

The mill is sold subject to the payment of a bonded debt of $11,100 with interest at 6 per cent. from July 15, 1868, and to the condition of non-removal as set forth in the decree of the Bedford Rolling Mill Company to Robert J. Anderson, of Pittsburgh.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the amount for which the Mill and real estate are sold on the day of sale, or in case of default, with approved security; three fourths in 90 days with interest, with security to be approved by the Assignee and the United States District Court of Northern Ohio; provided, that if so directed by a majority in value of the creditors of the said Rolling Mill company prior to the expiration of said ninety days, such payment shall be paid with interest within ten days after said order.

J. H. RHODES, Assignee State Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, November 4th.

For further information apply at the Mill in Bedford, or address said Assignee.

FINNEY, RHODES & VORCE and A. T. SLADE, Attorneys of Assignee.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Deposits made on or before May 1st, 8 November 1st, will draw interest from the rate of 8 per cent. from or on May 1st, and 12 per cent. compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Halm, G. Follmer, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Lyle.

D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mwf2p

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

PEAR TREES. PEAR TREES.

SECKEL, BARTLETT'S, SHELDON, TYSON,

And other finest sorts, Peach, Cherry, Plum, &c. Ornamental Trees and Small Fruits of the most approved varieties. Extra large Trees of Dwarf Pears for various. Samples may be seen at the Market Stand in Diamond. Address to

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Something New!

IMPORTED

LADIES'

French Suits,

AT

Half Price

FINE BLACK

Astrachan Coats,

AT $12 00.

BLACK AND COLORED

CLOTH SACQUES,

ARAB SHAWLS,

Striped Shawls,

IN LATEST STYLES.

BLACK VELVETS

AND

VELVETEENS,

FULL LINES,

AT

T. F. Phillips',

87

Market Street.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Biaritz Satin-faced Merinos, Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, Wool Plaids, Cashmere Plaids, Plaid Poplins, Mantilla Velvets, Astracans, Chinchillas and Beaver Cloths, Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls, Cashmere and Brocha Shawls, Blankets, Flannels Cloths, Cassimeres And Jeans,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New FLORENTAL BRAID, just received.

Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low; Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.

Gents will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at

MOORHEAD'S,

MWF 81 MARKET STREET.

POPLIN BIARRITZ,

Navy Blue, the Fashionable Color,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE HENDERSON PROCESS,

FOR PRODUCING

IRON AND STEEL

OF

Great Strength and Cheapness.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa., November 5, 1869.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Allegheny Gas Co. will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 10 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the increasing of the Capital Stock.

JNO. BROWN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Meighley's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the People's Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Me

The Daily Commercial.

WRECK OF A BOSTON WHALER.

Eight Days Without Food—Twenty-two Lives Lost.

The Hartford Courant publishes a detailed account of the wreck of the whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston, in August last, and the suffering of the crew for eight days without food or water. The story is told by Capt. John R. Ronneville master of the vessel, who has just arrived in Hartford. The schooner sailed from Boston on the 29th of February, 1868, on a general whaling voyage in the Atlantic ocean, with a crew of eighteen seamen besides the captain, his wife and two children. On the 28th of August the wind had been blowing fresh, and continued into the night, but it was nothing like a gale of wind. At two o'clock the next night, so severe was the tempest that all hands were called to close reef the sails. Half an hour later the wind blew a perfect hurricane, yet under close sail the vessel was kept off before it and plunged nearly through the heavy sea. The high, roaring waves seeking clear over the decks and sweeping every portion of the vessel. At 6 o'clock the gale still growing more furious, tore the sails from their fastenings, as if they were paper balloons, and at the same time a heavy sea washed the decks from stem to stern amidships, and every small boat was carried into the ocean. The vessel then ran under bare poles until about four o'clock, when she "hemmed to"—that is, came to the wind, the man at the wheel evidently losing all control of the helm. This was the critical time. A high sea hurled the vessel's rail some two or three feet under water, Capt. Ronneville immediately seized an ax and went forward to cut away the foremast, in order that the vessel might right up. In clearing the rigging she came clear before the wind, and soon the mast would n't fall, and seeing the vessel cutting that, cut had not given more than two or three blows before the schooner began to go gradually, and in half a minute, if the longest, the mainmast went by the board, the vessel was clear over. At this time the wind was blowing like a hurricane, and round like heavy thunder. The sea was chopping ugly, and dashing in widdy from all quarters. The going over, and all was so quickly done, that the Captain could not change his position, to get aft, where his wife and children and most of his crew were, for as soon as the masts touched the water the vessel settled down bodily, and he was washed away from the foremast. After being in the water two or three minutes, more or less time under, he washed against the rigging of the mainmast, and caught there, getting badly hurt in the throat as he brought up heavily against the spar. He got on to the rigging at the top of the mast by crawling through the rattlings, and there found nearly the whole crew and the officers collected and holding on to ropes and chains. While there he secured himself with a rope, and the first mate did the same. Here were twenty or more men in the rigging. The vessel lurched on Wednesday, the first day of the crew beside the captain, remained upon her. The captain's wife and children perished in the cabin during the storm, and their bodies were washed away. Everything edible had also been washed out of the vessel. All through the week the Captain and his tour companions clung to the wreck—eight days without food or water! There is hardly another such a case on record. The testimony of all is that the thought of food scarcely entered their minds, but their burning thirst nearly drove them to distraction. Eight days without a drop of water! It came to be, through the dreadful parching, that neither one could talk. Each tongue was swollen, and hung without the mouth. As it touched the roof of the mouth, it glued there, and scaled off in large flakes. On Sunday morning, the first mate had been in the night, since the gale abated, appeared a mediterane off—too far off to be approached. The little hope that was ever felt suddenly departed, as the whaleboat sails were lost to view in the distance. But two hours later another vessel came in sight, about three miles off, and here was now hope for life. The wretched men, the last night passed on, unattracted by the low lines of the wreck. The vessel hove to, and disappointment fell on the crew beside the captain, remained upon her. The captain's wife and children perished in the calm

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Annual convention at Williamsport.

The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, held at Williamsport last week, was one of marked interest. The Pittsburgh delegation consisted of H. K. Porter, President; Major Wm. Frew, Thomas H. Baird, Rev. H. R. Lozier, Messrs. Gaither, J. W. K. Jennings, Thomas Logan, James Laughlin, Jr., and Thomas K. Cree. The convention met on Tuesday, and continued in session until Friday evening.

The following officers were chosen: President—H. K. Porter, of Pittsburgh. Vice Presidents—Gen. Beaver, of Bellefonte; P. R. Stroud, of Philadelphia; A. Spiegraft, of Williamsport. Secretaries—Thomas Marshall, of Philadelphia, James Laughlin, of Pittsburgh; H. M. Boies, of Scranton; H. T. Nash, of Corry.

Among the speakers were ex-Governor Pollock, Peter R. Simons, Rev. Mr. Rice, D. D., Senator Thomas Hendricks, Rev. H. R. Lozier, Maj. Wm. Frew, Thos. H. Rane and others.

The principal question under discussion were: "What is the special work for which Young Men's Christian Associations have been called into existence?" "What means for mental improvement, actually tried, have been most effectual in attracting young men to the rooms of the Association, and under its influence?" "What is our daily bearing to the casual visitors to our rooms, and how can it best be performed?" "What is the work for Associations in smaller towns?" "How shall and how carried on?" "What is the religious work of the Y. M. C. A.?"

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, as an organization that bears the name of Christian, and professes to be engaged in the Savior's service, it is clearly their duty to manifest their faith in the overruling power of all their affairs, in the hands of those who profess to love and purify their hearts by faith in Jesus, the Redeemer, as divine, and who testify their faith by becoming and remaining active members of churches held to be Evangelical.

"And we hold those churches to be Evangelical, which, including the Holy Scriptures to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of the Father King of Kings and Lord of Lords in Heaven, and declare the holiness of the Godhead bodily, and who was made sin for be though knowing no sin, bearing our sins in his own body on the tree, and in Him only name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved from everlasting punishment."

The convention was attended by the best citizens of the place, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings.

CHANGE ON THE BENCH.

Retirement of Hon. Thomas Mellon.

Hon. Thomas Mellon, Assistant Law Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, closed his jury trials on Saturday, and at the end of the present term will retire from the bench. Judge Mellon has been actively engaged in the profession of law for the period of twenty years, ten of which he has passed upon the bench. His record as a judge is without blemish or stain, and his decisions have been generally marked by no ordinary degree of legal acumen. While in construction of the law many sometimes have been called upon to differ, the majesty of purpose and uprightness of mind have never been doubted. As a practitioner at the bar he had been successful, beyond the most of his brethren, and as a judge he has come up to the standard of the highest dignity and impartiality. A large private business rendered it necessary for him to retire, and he declined a renomination at the hands of party friends. He will carry with him, in his retirement from the bench and the bar, the high esteem and profound respect of the entire profession. He will be succeeded by Hon. W. H. Culter, who will bring to the position those qualifications which go to make an upright and impartial judge.

Extensive Swindling Operations A Pittsburgh Firm Included in the List.

The Toledo *Blade* of Thursday contains an account of the swindling operations of a man named Dan F. Merry, who is also a well known hotel in that city. The precise amount to which his victims have been duped has not yet been ascertained, but besides four firms in Toledo, there are also others in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dayton and Bellevue who are embraced in the list. The mode of operating was in this wise: Merry had been in Toledo about a year and a half, and employed as clerk in the Bendick House there, and previous to resigning his position as hotel clerk he obtained letters of credit to a number of liquor and liquor dealers of the eities above named, for goods on sixty days time. His largest bills being from Pittsburgh. To Toledo dealers, Byer & Whiter, he gave out that he desired to build which will amount to nearly $25,000 of their merchandise, and accordingly bought about $6K, and a similar bill to his other dealers, and then made a journey to the Michigan manufactories. In Bellevue, Ohio, he is reported to have ordered a large amount of liquors, and in Pittsburgh, Smith & Frost, Samuel & Co., liquor dealers in Cincinnati, and of Alexander & Lemmon, liquor dealers in Dayton, he is also supposed to have obtained a large bill. In Wood & Co., Toledo, he is understood to have sold him a large quantity of liquors.

The goods were shipped to Kalamazoo and invoiced there, but no such hotel keeper as Merry could be found on the route, and it was ascertained that an individual answering the description of Merry had a short time previous sold several cases of liquors at Kalamazoo there, and a large quantity of liquor, supposed to be the same, to another party not on file with the resorts above stated. It is thought by many of Merry's friends that on the route he mailed to him, and that he will be able to meet his obligations and clear himself entirely of the charges against him.

Educational.

The Central Board of Education meets on Tuesday afternoon at No. 81 Fourth avenue, Chief story. The meeting will no doubt be a very interesting one as there are several important questions to come up. Among them will be a remonstrance from the colored people against the proposition to sell the colored school building on Miller street, Eleventh ward, which is a good one, and to build two small schools in different parts of the city. The reason assigned for this was that the Miller street building was not centrally located and was too far away from the part it was intended. The colored people think otherwise, and have prepared a lengthy remonstrance against the change, and respectfully request the final board to allow it to remain as it is. They also desire to build a temple for worship out of their own kind instead of having a while one erected. The Board will also elect a teacher, however, and they will not likely go back on that. The report of the High School Committee will be referred to the committee on high school, and other matters of interest will also be presented.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Dunn & Co. R. G., Memphis, Tenn.
Engwright Emil, Marietta, Va.
Fleward Wm. C., Cleveland, O.
Houston Samuel, New Orleans, La.
Smal W. M., Boston, Mass.

THE DOWNWARD DRAFT STOVE.—The new patent downward draft stove, for the consumption of soft coal, wood, etc, now on exhibition at the Merchants' Hotel, is exciting much attention among stove men, and receives general commendation for its many excellent and valuable qualities, its great economy in fuel, and its cleanliness and comfort. Mr. Barnett, the owner of the patent, is here for the purpose of selling the patent rights for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and he thinks he can demonstrate to any practical man that there is a fortune in the purchase. Dealers are invited to call and examine the stove.

MORE ROOM.—The large number of clerks in the employ of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are so cramped for room in the present office of the Company that the Directors are looking about for a larger and more convenient one. It is more than likely they will erect a large building of their own in the central part of the business community.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The main portion of the sewer on Eleventh street, across Liberty and in front of the Elevator building, has been completed and workmen are engaged putting in the drops which in a few days will be finished. Those having to travel in that vicinity will be glad of this.

HEARING ON FRIDAY.—A hearing will take place on Friday next, before Alderman Taylor, in the case of Alderman Edward Lynch and his constable, Charles H. Simmons, who are charged with the illegal arrest of A. Elsee, a barber, with misdemeanor in office.

OAKLAND RAILWAY.—It is stated that an effort will be made by the Oakland Passenger Railway Company to get permission to lay a track on Fifth avenue, to Liberty street, in order to make connection with the track on Fourth avenue. The project will hardly succeed.

INCOME RETURNS.—The re-canvassing of the various districts by the United States Assessor, for income returns for 1868, is being pushed and ward visitations are being made. Failure to make returns in the spring should do no more, but may may be required to pay a penalty.

COMMON CASES.—There were thirty-one persons registered on the watch house docket for disposition on Sunday morning. Eight of the offenders paid the fines imposed, the balance being committed for periods varying from twenty-four hours to thirty days.

THE REV. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city, will deliver a lecture on "Common Wonders," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Kittanning, Pa., on Thanksgiving evening, November 25th.

EXECUTION AT BUTLER.—On Thursday, the 9th of December next, less than one month, Zachary T. Hockenberry will be hung at Butler for the murder of Miss Annie McCandless. We have already published the confession of Hockenberry.

AN ENTERPRISING LOAFER.—Yesterday evening, when the wind was blowing its coldest, we observed a loafer standing against a telegraph pole on Fifth avenue. We would not be surprised to find him in the lock up this morning.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Firemen's Association of Pittsburgh, is called for at seven and a half o'clock this evening, in the rooms of the Association, city building.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this institution held on Saturday, S. S. Carrier was elected Secretary and Treasurer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of his brother L. A. Carrier.

VAGRANTS.—Eliza Stewart, Mollie McManus and Catharine Hilands, confirmed vagrants, were committed to jail for thirty days each by Mayor Gerash, on Sunday morning.

RECOVERED.—A lot of silver ware stolen from the residence of Dr. Graff, No. 311 Penn street, about three weeks ago, was recovered on Saturday.

NO CALL.—Mention was made last week that a special meeting of City Councils was to be held to-day, but it seems no call for any meeting has been issued.

PITTSBURGH CHURCH GUILD.

Third Anniversary Meeting.

Interesting Reports from the Executive Committee and Treasurer—Remarks, &c., &c.

The third anniversary meeting of the Pittsburgh Church Guild (Episcopal) was held in the new chapel of Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue, at half past seven o'clock last evening. The chapel was well filled by those interested in the work, and a great deal of feeling was manifested, especially among the young men present.

The services were opened with a beautiful and enchanting voluntary by Shetzelly, during which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., Rev. John Scarborough, rector of Trinity Church, the assistant rector, and Rev. R. J. Costar filed down the aisle and took positions in the chancel.

Upon the conclusion of the voluntary the bishop read a portion of the Episcopal evening service, and then made a prayer suitable to the occasion.

Rev. John Scarborough, the pastor, then read the 5th chapter of Luke.

The Bishop stated that the Guild was now entering upon the fourth year of its work, and he would be glad to hear any reports that might be ready to offer.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wm. Metcalf read the following report of the Executive Committee:

To the President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having been requested by the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Church Guild to read at this meeting, containing a brief history of the doings of the Guild for the past year, and also what the Guild is and what it hopes to be, I will try to give to you in as few words as possible the history and work of the Guild the following is a summary:

The Guild has had a good attendance at the rooms both day and evening during the past year, and the interest has been fully sustained. The rooms have been made attractive by the addition of periodicals and illustrated papers, and a number of new publications of the United States Government, embracing a wide range of news.

The Educational Committee has met a feeling of interest on the part of the classes but winter, probably owing to the sickness and consequent absence of many, has been unfavorable to encouraging a number of people, and good progress is made. One hundred and seventy-five names were entered, and the average attendance through the year was seventy-seven. In the latter part of the year, the average age being about 20. There were thirty-two officers who taught, and these officers came from all the churches represented, and scholars came from all the churches represented, and scholars from the following: Brownstown and Manchester.

The Singing Committee has been very favorable. Musical Drawing, two classes, German, and Analytical and Philosophy by Prof. Le Moyne to the Ladies of the Pooler's Home, who keep the Guild under their charge, and contribute their efforts in that branch. In addition, the instruction of one who is deaf and dumb, by the Institution of Noah's ark Home, has been provided for; and if any member of the Guild knows of any such, they will be welcomed heart and home?

The school has opened with about one hundred pupils, and this number is considered good considering the sickness and mortality among children.

The department of the Guild is in every case an exception to the rule, and is a credit to the Guild and beauty to the teachers.

The Industrial school for girls in the Sunday school room of St. Peter's Church.

The number of children in charge remained through the term ranging in age from ten to twenty years, all but two of whom were girls. Two boys became of livelihood.

Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography were taught, and on Friday evenings sewing was taught, and the girls made a prayer for the following Sunday.

The ladies were very much encouraged by this first effort, and made strong appeals for means to do the good work, and received the following language from their report.

The progress of this work has but deepened our conviction of its great necessity, and we cannot close this report without a word in behalf of the Guild, especially those from sixteen to twenty.

Our experience in this work has but deepened our conviction of its great necessity, and we cannot close this report without a word in behalf of the Guild, especially those from sixteen to twenty.

It was found that only a few of our pupils attended any place of worship, and that irregularly.

Moreover, Pittsburgh is very destitute of material for the formation of a healthy social life.

We have no free libraries, no public galleries, no parks, and the only place for the young to meet hand and hand and temptation on the other, is not a wonder that Pittsburgh is cursed with so much impurity and ungodliness. And it is not an imperative duty to do something which will counteract this evil? Shall we not do it, then, even from heart and brain?

During the year the Guild has fully appropriated collected funds to enable the Committee to hire a singing class teacher, meetings for which were held every evening, for the use of these ladies.

The Guild's room is open on Sunday, Wood street, when the classes are now in operation, conducted by some of the most talented artists of the Pittsburgh scholars. All of the teachers are, or will at once, be members of the Church Guild.

I have deemed that all beauty upon the subject in order to have a full understanding of the work done with the Guild, use their opportunities. The ladies of the Executive Committee have been in attendance on the rooms being made in unconsciously, visiting or when not engaged in other duties, meetings of the ladies once take hold of their share of the Guild work and have found a portion of the Episcopal evening service, and this made a prayer suitable to the occasion.

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